

SPORTS



ICE HOCKEY: EVERY MATCH DECISIVE

After the sixth round of the first league the four participants in the final tournament of the world and European ice-hockey championships in Prague are known. They are the USSR, Czechoslovakia, the USA and Canada and they will fight it out on April 29, May 1 and 3. The points tallied by them in the preliminary tournament of seven rounds will not be counted.

The preliminary tournament, too, seems the European championship award winners. Already known are the bronze medalist for the first time—Finland. The champion will be determined in the April 27 game between the USSR and Czechoslovakia, which have tallied eight points each in the European championship. Specialists predicted this game to be the most thrilling in the preliminary tournament.

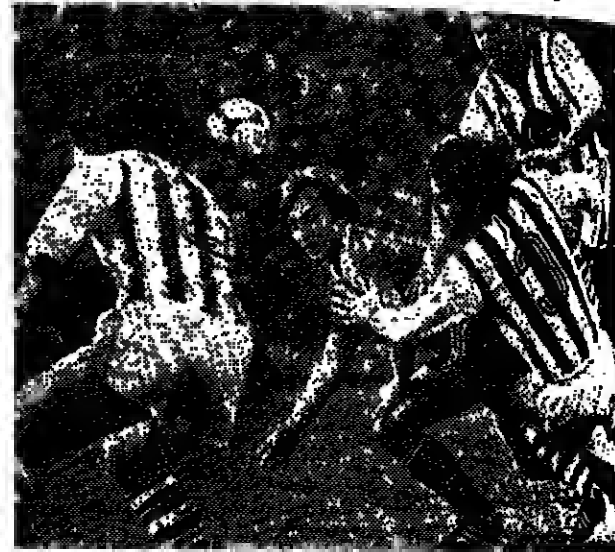
A sensation of the championship was the weak showing of the Canada Cup finalists, Sweden, who are not among the contenders to the awards of the world championship but without any European championship medal. The coach Leif Boork, speaking about their failure, primarily cited the fact that only five players of the team which placed second in the Canada Cup last autumn still remained in it for various reasons. Well, his predecessors, Tommy Sandto and Anders Persson, occasionally managed to work wonders, when each new season they had to start virtually from the scratch because of the drain of top national players overseas.

In their important game against the USSR the Swedes relied on rough play uncharacteristic of them and lost 2-6. They also

lost to Czechoslovakia 2-7 in the decisive game for the final. The Swedes will now join Finland, the GDR and West Germany for a relegation tournament. The games, to be played on April 28 and 30 and May 2, will count in the points tallied in the preliminary tournament. The last finalists will be relegated and their place at the next year's world and European championships in Moscow taken by Poland.

Curiously, there was a full stadium at the decisive game for the USSR-Canada match which could in no way influence the rivals' standings. The hockey fans came to watch a game between representatives of two different schools, and were not mistaken, even though the USSR soundly beat the opponents 9-1 in a fast-moving and tough encounter. Apparently, the Canadians had been too weary by their earlier 4-4 draw with Czechoslovakia.

Football day of Europe



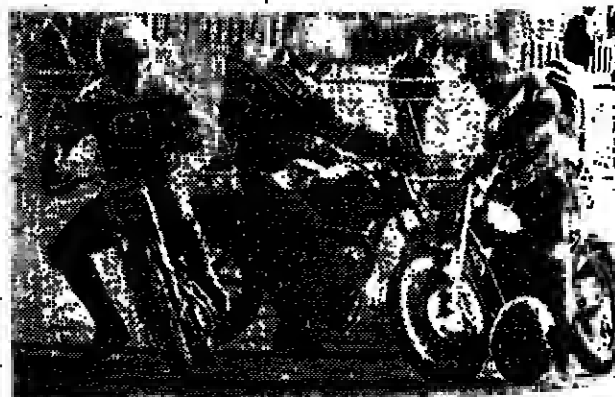
Moscow Dynamo and Viena Rapid drew 1-1 in the European Cup Winners Cup. The score is however in favor of the latter. Photo by Boris Kuznetsov

Moscow Dynamo were unsuccessful in the repeat semifinal game of the Cup Winners Cup, having gone down to Austrian Rapid 1-3 in the first game. Dynamo had to win either 2-0 or with a three goal advantage. But already in the fourth minute they conceded a goal. Later they mounted overall attack and equalized in the 29th minute, but could not do more. In the cup final Rapid will meet English Everton who beat West German Bayern 3-1.

In the Champions Cup English Liverpool beat Greek Panathinaikos 1-0 and will meet Bayern in the final. Bayern 0-2 defeat by French Bordeaux the Italians made the latter being in the first game 3-4.

In the UEFA Cup Hibernian lost to Yugoslav Zvezdica 1-2, but still topped the final on the two games' aggregate to meet Real Madrid, who did lose in the repeat game vs Italian Inter. The latter won the first game 2-1 but the Spaniards retained their time with the 3-0 win.

Vladimir Mikhlin



Metallurg of Videnoye (near Moscow) beat Kralupy Zemske (Lithuania) 3-2 at the start of the national football championship. Photo by Sergei Pashin

SUCCESS IN MEXICO

The USSR had great success at the air shooting championship in Mexico. Marina Dobrancheva from Kostov-on-Don, Baku girl Irina Astumova and Inna Ross of Tallinn tallied 1,130 points to win the pistol title, while Dobrancheva won the individual gold with 384 points.



EDITORIAL BOARD

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MN INFORMATION

World record for housewife

Agnet Christensen won the annual London marathon, covering 42 km 195 m in 2 hr 21 min 05 sec, a new world best. The 29-year-old Norwegian housewife spent long winter months training on a running plate in her kitchen, on which she has covered many scores of kilometers. She finished on the Westminster Bridge exactly seven minutes ahead of second-placed Sarah Rowell of Britain.

World ex-record holder Steve Jones of Britain won the men's section with a course record of 2:08.33, falling, though, to beat the new world best of 2:07.11 set to Rotterdam by Portuguese Carlos Lopes.

A total of 15,500 runners entered the London marathon this year.

Polish draughts: USSR will feature...

International Master from Vilnius Zilvinas Ringelienas has won the national Polish draughts title in Jurburg with 11 points from 15 rounds. Second-placed Zoya Sedovskaya from Minsk has 10.5 points and Yelena Aitshul — 9.5.

They will together with Kharkov's Olga Levina, who finished fourth with nine points, enter the world championship this August in France.

WRESTLING

The USSR won the team award at the European Greco-Roman wrestling championship in Leipzig.

ARCHERY SURPRISES

World record holder Lyudmila Arzhannikova from Novaya Kakhovka and silver medalist of the Druzhba-84 international tournament Yuri Leontyev from Cherkassy won a national top-ranking tournament in Samarkand's Dynamo stadium, in a hot and windy weather they used

288 arrows to total 2,567 and 2,558 points respectively. While Arzhannikova's win in quite legitimate, her being twice absolute national champion, Leontyev provided a surprise. Soviet archers opened their tournament, which drew 93 entrants from 20 cities.



The finale of an all-Moscow cross-country race crowned a series of such mass April events which drew scores of thousands of Muscovites. Photo by Pyotr Sergeyev



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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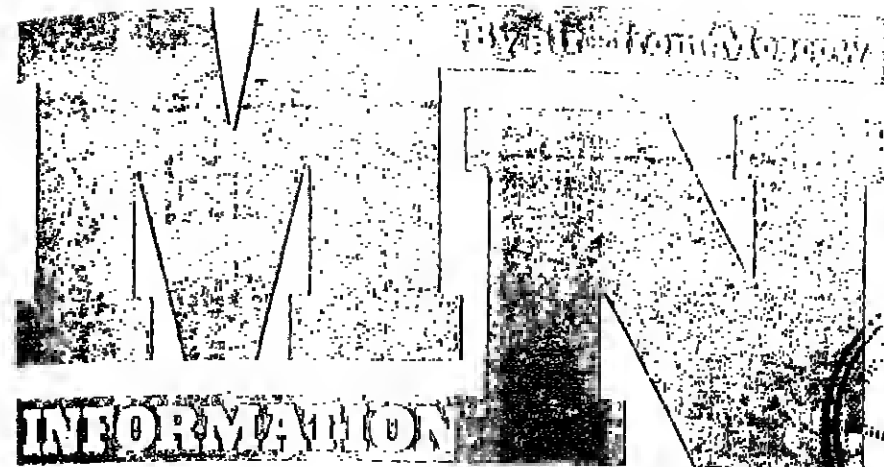
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Daniel Ortega in Moscow

The Soviet Union resolutely supports the Nicaraguan people's inalienable right to a free, democratic, and independent development. It sides with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism. The Soviet Union will continue to give timely Nicaragua its assistance in the solution of urgent tasks of economic development as well as political and diplomatic support for the country's efforts at maintaining its sovereignty. The Soviet leadership proceeds from the principle that, in the present situation, broad international solidarity with Nicaragua is part and parcel of the overall struggle for peace, for the right of all peoples for freedom and independence.

This was stressed by Mikhail Gorbachev during a meeting in Moscow between Soviet leaders and a Nicaraguan delegation (Continued on page 2)

In an attempt to put down anti-racist actions, the Pretoria authorities resort to the most cruel and repressive measures. Reinforced police units control many neighborhoods and towns. In recent times alone over 350 opponents of the apartheid system have been killed, by reason in South Africa.

• A demonstration in a settlement outside Uitenhage.



Afghanistan celebrates anniversary of Revolution

Kabul. The Afghan people celebrated the 20th anniversary of the April Revolution with a military parade and a demonstration by the working people.

Perez de Cuellar: Let's avoid conflicts

New York. Analyzing the significance of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II for the world, it is necessary first of all to recall the incalculable destruction, inflicted by this conflict, the colossal tragedy of millions of lost lives, maimed families, broken families and ruined cities, said the UN Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, in an interview granted to TASS correspondent. This severe experience serves as a foundation for the resolve reflected in the United Nations Charter by governments and the peoples not to allow recurrence of such a war.

In view of the more serious destruction which could be caused in a war involving the use of existing nuclear weapons, said Mr. Perez de Cuellar, the resolve becomes even more important. It would be embodied in specific joint actions for the purpose of settling differences which led or can still lead to armed conflicts.

FORMER OFFICERS FAVOUR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT

Vienne. "World War II — Its Historical Lessons and Conclusions" was the subject for a meeting between high-ranking officers from the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member-countries which recently took place here.

The meeting, dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Victory over fascist Germany, was attended by delegates from a number of European countries including the Soviet Union.

The final declaration approved by the delegates notes the leading role of the Soviet Union in routing the German fascism, and the Soviet Union's contribution to the common victory won by the countries of the anti-fascist coalition and other peoples. It expresses confidence that the possibility for closer cooperation and joint actions by countries with different political and social systems in the main lesson and conclusion of World War II.

The declaration stresses that at present the peoples of Europe have one common enemy — the threat of a nuclear disaster and that the spread of the arms race

into outer space would be extremely dangerous. The delegates spoke in favour of joint efforts by peoples, governments, political parties, trade unions, and public organizations and movements in the interests of peace and disarmament, healthier international climate, and achievement of specific results in the light to eliminate the threat of nuclear disaster.

FACTS and EVENTS

• The population of Kuwait has grown by nearly 25 per cent since 1980. It now stands at 1,495,000, over a million of them natives of the Arab East and South-East Asia.

• Unprecedented flood has hit north-eastern Brazil, rivers overflowing their banks after downpours caused tremendous damage in nine states with a population of 50,000,000. Nearly 50 people died and 670,000 people were rendered homeless.

• The programme of the Festival includes symphony concerts, evenings of vocal music, variety programmes, exhibitions, and two circus premieres.

The "Moscow Stars" Festival in an annual event. Its programme is very popular with foreign guests. This year, nearly forty thousand people will come to Moscow from different countries of the world.

Work to benefit everybody

On April 26, 1985, 159 million people took part in voluntary unpaid work during the All-Union Communist Subbotnik to mark the 115th anniversary since the birth of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

According to preliminary statistics, in all nearly two hundred million rubles were earned and donated to the fund for the five-year development plan. Industrial goods worth one thousand million rubles were produced.

The money earned at the Subbotnik will be spent, in line with the wish of the country's population, on the development of hospitals, outpatient clinics, rest homes, and sanatoria for war and labour veterans. Part will also go into the construction of maternity homes, children's hospitals and outpatient departments in towns and in the countryside.

Money earned by people in Moscow, city and region, will be used on the construction of a Memorial of the Victory won by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

'Moscow Stars' awaiting guests

The 21st All-Union Arts Festival, "Moscow Stars" is to be held on May 5-13, during the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's Victory in the Great Patriotic War. This was announced at a press conference by the Deputy USSR Minister of Culture Georgi Ivanov.

Composers performing on stages of drama and musical theatres will show plays about heroism of the Soviet people. Performers playing in concert halls of Moscow will present pieces which glorify the Motherland's defenders and assert peace all around the world. The main theme of all these works is the patriotism of the Russian people and their readiness to sacrifice themselves for the sake of their Motherland, a quality which has been inherent in the Russian people at all times.

The Festival will open on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow with Aram Khachaturian's ballet, "Spartacus". As always, the programme of the Bolshoi company includes premieres — Sergei Prokofiev's opera "Semyon Kotko" about the events in the Ukraine during the Civil War in 1918 and another one based on Valentin Katayev's novel "I Am the Son of the Working People", which was first staged here thirty years ago, and "A Story About a Real Man". It is based on the novel by Boris Polevoi and is about the events of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

Two new works will be shown by the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko company — a ballet-odyssey "Alexander Nevsky" by Sergei Prokofiev about the heroic past of the Russian people and Tikhon Khrennikov's comic opera "The Little Golden Calf" which is based on the novel by Soviet satirist Ilya Ilf and Yevgeny Petrov.

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Prognoz-10—Intercosmos takes off

The USSR has launched an automatic space probe—Prognoz-10—Intercosmos, which will carry out research into the structure of interplanetary and near-Earth shock waves resulting from interaction of solar wind plasma with the Earth's magnetosphere.

The unmanned probe was launched into a high-altitude orbit of the Earth's magnetosphere with the following parameters: Maximum distance from the Earth's surface in the apogee — two hundred thousand kilometers. Minimum distance from the Earth's surface in the perigee — four hundred kilometers.

The Prognoz-10—Intercosmos

Intensifying 'star wars' preparations

Washington. Washington intends to use the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons at Geneva as a smoke screen for accelerating the arms race in all directions. Testimony to this are the recent statements made by President Reagan in a number of interviews with foreign journalists on the eve of his West European tour.

Speaking about Washington's "great interest" in achieving progress at the Geneva talks, the American president nevertheless stressed that the United States would continue to intensify work on the "star wars" programme, under which a grandiose anti-missile system with space-based elements is to be deployed. He made it absolutely clear that the American delegation expected to attend a conference of leaders of the seven major capitalist countries in Bonn early this May will demand that US allies join forces to implement the American Strategic Defense Initiative.

The newspaper, "San Francisco Chronicle" reports that the Pentagon is making hasty preparations to embark on a secret research as part of Reagan's "star wars". Among other things, a peculiar scientific obscurism is being set up from among representatives of major American universities. One of its tasks is the creation of a miniature super-rapid computer for military purposes. The research centre will be at one of the laboratories of the Alabama University in Huntsville. Nine million dollars have already been earmarked for the first three years of its work.

West Germany: militarization programme

Bonn. The military-political course of West Germany will further consist in speeding up military preparations. An indication of this is a new "White Book" on modernizing the Bundeswehr, approved at a cabinet meeting. The document submitted by the defence minister Manfred Wörner is a programme for boosting the combat power of the West German armed forces in the 80s.

In accordance with it, the plans for the next 12 years are to speed nearly 240,000 million marks on purchases of new arms alone. On the whole, military spending will be over 600,000 million. Already from 1994 the share of military spending in the state budget will reach some 37 per cent.

Also envisaged is the improvement of the structure of the

Bundeswehr with the purpose of preserving it as the strike force of NATO in Western Europe. The total number of Bundeswehr servicemen ready for combat actions as well as reservists will be kept at a level of 1.25 million.

Sudanese delegation in Ethiopia

Addis Ababa. The Sudanese delegation which was on a visit to the Ethiopian capital led by member of the Transitional Military Council of Sudan, Brigadier General Fadlallah Burmah, has been received by the General Secretary, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, Mengistu Haile Mariam. The Ethiopian leader was given



Who pays for terrorism?

Drawing by Konstantin Rybakov

Symposium on problems of occupied Arab lands

Washington. An international symposium on the problems of the Arab territories occupied by Israel has sharply criticized the policy of Israel. It condemned the Washington policy of "strategic cooperation" and the all-round support for the aggressive actions of Israel in the Middle East, stressing the need for urgent measures to settle the explosive situation in the region, and, first of all, to ensure

the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine to the creation of an independent state. Taking part in the symposium organized at the initiative of the League of Arab States were notables of public and political figures, including League Secretary-General Cheddi Kibbi, well-known American political figure J. Jackson, former Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, and former British UN Ambassador Lord Caradon.

Official Washington ignored the symposium. Moreover, Secretary of State George Shultz rejected an invitation to speak at the forum. Instead he spoke before the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee, condemning the intention of Washington to further protect its "strategic ally" in the Middle East.

K. Makoud, the representative of the League of Arab States in the USA, stressed that this episode graphically demonstrated the real attitude of the administration to settling the Middle East problem.

Daniel Ortega in Moscow

(Continued from page 1)

headed by the country's president, members of the Nicaraguan Liberation Front, Daniel Ortega.

The two sides resolutely condemned the internationalization of the conflict in Central America and the expansion of American military presence in that part of the world which creates a threat to the security of Latin American states and convert this area into a dangerous hotbed of tensions.

It was stressed that the situation in the Central American problems does not lie in the pressure, imperialist ultimatum, but solely in a real political approach which meets the norms of international law, peaceful settlement of problems through negotiations, taking account the legitimate wishes of the parties involved and complete respect for the sovereignty of all the countries in the region.

Boib Nicaragua and the Soviet Union stand for greater democracy by the Contadora group work. In that direction, and political, assess the constructive role being made in this respect by other peace-loving states and the international community.

violate also expressed its support for the initiatives of the Nicaraguan Government aimed at eliminating tensions in Central America and securing for its peoples in the region the possibility to live in peace and brotherly-neighbourly relations.

An agreement was signed at the getting up of a Soviet-Nicaraguan Joint Governmental Commission on Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. It was signed by Claudio M. A. Serechich and N. N. M. A. Serechich and N. N. M. A. Serechich and N. N. M. A. Serechich.

Britain: war against anti-war movement

London. The broad anti-war public, members of the opposition political parties, and union organizations, conducted the bitter propaganda campaign against the Conservative government, which was waged by the Conservative circles against the peace movement.

As is known, a noted figure in the getting up of a Soviet-Nicaraguan Joint Governmental Commission on Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. It was signed by Claudio M. A. Serechich and N. N. M. A. Serechich and N. N. M. A. Serechich and N. N. M. A. Serechich.

The US Congress let itself be cheated during the long years of the Vietnam war. This must serve as an example. As British historian Arnold Toynbee said, "History repeats itself only when men make the same mistakes over again".

NOBLE POSITION

Addis Ababa. Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, Commissioner of Railroads and Rehabilitation David Wolde Giorgis highly praised the assistance of socialist countries in fighting the effects of the drought in Ethiopia. On behalf of the people and Government of Ethiopia, he said here, we express deep gratitude to the countries of the socialist community which placed their doctors at our disposal, as well as large amounts of food and agricultural implements and transport means for getting relief to the drought-stricken areas. Thanks to the aid of the Soviet Union and other socialist states the lives of hundreds of thousands of our citizens were saved.

The socialist countries, writes the "Addis Zemen" paper, give us the things we need most — transport means, equipment for drilling wells, food and medicines. The selfless work of Soviet doctors, specifically the work of a field hospital in the town of Arse, won the sincere gratitude of the Government and people of Ethiopia.

FACTS and EVENTS

For over six hours police clashed with college students during a demonstration in Santo Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic. Police used clubs and tear gas against the protesters who chanted anti-American slogans. More than a hundred people were arrested. The demonstration was aimed at coinciding with the 20th anniversary of the uprising by the Constitutionally-democratically minded military — who opposed the pro-American regime in 1965.

The latest public opinion polls in Britain confirm that the policy of the Conservative government is causing growing discontent in the country. The figures indicate that if general elections were held in the country now the ruling party would not win.

The municipal chamber of Loures, a Portuguese district, has declared its territory a nuclear-free zone. A resolution by changing deputies underlines the important contribution local authorities in many for peace, disarmament and elimination of the threat of thermonuclear disaster.

The Swedish-Afghanistani Friendship Society has held a constituent meeting in the Swedish capital. Its formation was initiated by a number of progressive organizations, public figures and representatives of the country's cultural circles. Well-known Swedish writer, Arvid Lundberg, was elected the society's president.

DOVES FIND THEIR WAY BY SMELL

Explaining their amazing ability of doves to find their way in any locality, according to one of them, the birds are sensitive to



West Germany. At the initiative of the association of persons persecuted under Nazism, a mass demonstration was recently held in Bergen-Belsen (Lower-Saxony) to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the liberation of local concentration camp inmates. Among the demonstrators were people in striped clothes with camp numbers — immediate eye-witnesses of Nazi crimes in Bergen-Belsen.

SOMBRE FORECASTS FOR FRENCH ECONOMY

Paris. The French economy faces sombre times, such a conclusion can be made from a report published here by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Research. According to it, this year, in various branches of the economy a total of 170,000 jobs will be eliminated. With each month the number of Frenchmen looking for jobs will rise by 20,000.

The government statistics agency also had to admit that the purchasing power of the wages of factory and office workers will not be increased. According to economists, both private and state enterprises will resort to freezing the level of wages. It is not ruled out,

"L'Humanité" points out, that measures would be taken to decrease social payments in connection with the consistently growing financial deficit of the system of social security.

The authors of the report predict from the fact that other negative trends in the economy will remain, too. They do not see any growth of capital investment, which in the past year decreased by three per cent. As expected, the deficit at foreign trade will be between 20 and 26 billion francs, connected in large measure with the onslaught of the American dollar, whose rate is deliberately inflated by the USA.

Science and technology

IMPROVED H-BEAM

It might seem impossible to improve the H-beam, as its design is extremely simple. Sumitomo Metals engineers have decided to make the beam a bit more complicated, but cheaper and stronger. They have suggested that it should consist of three parts welded together. Two of these are the usual horizontal flanges. The middle part, which is vertical, should be thinner and wavy, like an earthquake washboard. It is this part which gives the beam additional strength, though its weight is reduced by half.

DOVES FIND THEIR WAY BY SMELL

Explaining their amazing ability of doves to find their way in any locality, according to one of them, the birds are sensitive to

the magnetic field of the Earth. However, some people believe that the secret lies in the birds' exceptional sense of smell. This is proved by experiments. As soon as the olfactory nerves are severed with special band fillets the doves lose the ability to find their way.

TO DESTROY IS EASIER THAN TO BUILD

Worn-out super-tankers find their way to the scrap metal heap. Of course, to destroy is easier than to build. However, dismantling these marine giants is not an easy task: a team of one hundred workers spend half a year on each of them.

Today one of the Japanese firms is using for this purpose robots equipped with gas cutters. Indeed, even now the work cannot be done without people, though the smaller number. The team is made up of 32 people and eight robots. Dismantling a super-tanker into scrap metal whether it is dry or on the sea is carried out in five days.

Japanese do not buy American goods

Tokyo. A government report on notorious "emergency measures" for buying American goods by which Tokyo intends to play down the growing trade war with the USA has turned into a farce. An appeal by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to all his countrymen to urgently buy products with overseas tags worth 100 dollars drew a response from the government only to buy foreign goods and industry.

Chairman of the Japanese group of the Labour Party, Junji Ota-Ewing recently made some eloquent attacks on the pro-Americanists in the Chamber of Lords. He stated that the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, the British Peace Movement, and other anti-war organizations conducted subversive activities, allegedly on instructions from Moscow.

OF INTEREST

Drawing on papyrus revived

The capital of Egypt is the scene of an exhibition featuring modern drawing on papyrus. For many years the secret of making papyrus remained untold. Only recently painstaking analysis has allowed scholars to resolve the mystery of turning this reed into the sheets that had served ancient Egyptians as paper four millennia ago. The drawing on view presents scenes from the life of

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SOVIET-INDIAN COOPERATION IN OUTER SPACE

India is pursuing its own space programme, writes the magazine *POLITICHESKOYE SAMSODRAZOVANIYE* in an article devoted to international cooperation in space.

Within the framework of this programme five Indian satellites have already been put into orbit with the help of other countries and an Indian-made carrier rocket enabled the country, the seventh among over 150 UN members, to become a space power.

To achieve that India had to create nearly all the necessary technology, rocket fuel, the engine, electronics, control and guidance systems, telemetry and command systems, as well as control testing equipment, the magazine writes.

The hallmark of Soviet-Indian cooperation in outer space research, which started back in 1962, is that it has set a short-term but long-term goals in helping India develop her space science and technology. The Soviet Union wants to help her attain complete self-sufficiency in this sphere as soon as possible.

A logical continuation of the many-year cooperation in space endeavour was the flight of Soviet-Indian cosmonauts aboard Soviet orbital complex in April 1984. Soviet and Indian specialists prepared for the international crew an interesting scientific programme, including research into space medicine, the study from space of India's natural resources, and space material studies. Altogether 43 experiments were conducted, the magazine concludes.

VICTIMS OF POLITICAL PERSECUTIONS IN USA

TASS political analyst Boris Shubnyev writes: Draft Joint Resolution 132 requesting the president to proclaim May 11th, 1985, the "Helsinki Human Rights Day" has been circulated in US Congress. While urging the president to carry on efforts aimed at implementing in full the Helsinki accords on regards the observance of human rights, the authors of the resolution are pointing everywhere, but not to their own country. There they're wrong. Suffice it to recall how the matters have developed since the attitude to "different-minded people" in the USA. The "Chicago Seven", the "Washington Ten", Leonard Peltier, who has been languishing in a maximum security prison for eight years now for his participation in the movement of peace of the American Indians, who are doomed to extinction, and John Harris, a prominent fighter for the civil rights of Black Americans, who have been sentenced to death and others on this list, where there are thousands of names of victims of political persecutions in the USA. So the human rights activists on the Capitol Hill have where to direct their efforts of fame. And these must be strenuous efforts.

PHILOSOPHY OF GANGSTERISM

If one sums up the anti-Nicaraguan actions of Washington, *IZVESTIA* writes, a most sinister picture of an undeclared war would emerge, and the most repugnant thing is that the battles of this dirty war, mulling by its uproot the most elementary international legal norms, are allegedly conducted from the positions of "legality".

People — and primarily Americans — are led to believe, with the help of the leading propaganda machine, that the "American colossus can do all it wants", that its interests are supreme and hence there is nothing wrong, too, with attacking other nations. Such a political philosophy reeking of crude cynicism is designed to alloy the vigilance of Americans, incite their chauvinistic feeling and make them psychologically used to the idea of a possible intervention against Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan people, sympathized with by the progressive forces of the planet, vigilantly guard their gains. Their government resolutely rejects the Washington policy of direct and state terrorism.

TRANSNATIONAL PLUNDER

The Western corporations which have entrenched themselves in the economy of several African states think the least of their economic interests, writes *IZVESTIA* in an article entitled "Transnational Plunder". The important thing for them is to invent lies and take out more. Hence their focus on those economic projects which can give them immediate returns in rising profits. Among such projects, for instance, are the mining industry and agricultural specialization on the production of export crops. The products of such enterprises, doubtless, are in demand on the world market. But, first, they are not enough to feed the hungry and, second, their sales — only on the foreign market where prices are set by Western monopolies — deprive African nations in large measure of their efforts' fruits. As a result, the paper concludes, Africa, like other developing regions, produces not what it consumes and consumes not what it produces.

ancient inhabitants of the Nile valley, as well as hieroglyphic signs and ornaments found in the Pharaoh's tomb. The exhibits are but the first attempt of reviving the art of drawing on papyrus.

Unusual hobby for breakfast

"The Japan Times" writes that Mr. G. Moss from the Suffolk County in Britain has collected more than 4,500 bottles with different liquids. The collection was started by his father thirty years ago. Mr. Moss has continued the hobby by supplementing the collection with miniature liqueur-bottles. He has also hundreds of other bottles. The newspaper says nothing about whether Mr. Moss

Joe 311 20 1.16

Round the Soviet Union

● MOSCOW AND LENINGRAD, KIEV AND Tbilisi WAR VETERANS WERE THE FIRST TO BE ACCOMMODATED IN THE GUMISTA TRADE UNION HOLIDAY RESORT NOW OPEN NOT FAR FROM SUKHUMI. This year more than 300 health resorts in Georgia (a recent decision of the public will receive a few hundred thousand former front-line soldiers from all over the country. They will all rest with free or cheap trade union vouchers.

● THE CHU RIVER IN KIRGHIZIA (CENTRAL ASIA) HAS NOW BECOME A FULL-FLOWING RIVER THANKS TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF A CANAL. Irrigation have supplied water to the 20 km long man-made canal. The concrete-lined canal will make it possible to annually save up to 100 million cu m of water. Now, owing to the construction of filtering locks, water supply to 200,000 hectares of lands in the Tian Shan has been improved.

● PROJECTS FOR RESTORING LANDS RUINED IN THE PROCESS OF ORE MINING BY ENTERPRISES ON THE KOLA PENINSULA, IN KASAKHSTAN AND CENTRAL ASIA HAVE BEEN DESIGNED BY ENGINEERS AND TECHNOLOGISTS RETURNING TO THE REGION'S ENTERPRISES FROM LENINGRAD where they underwent a refresher course at a special department. Ecology and Comprehensive Use of Natural Resources. The course was arranged by the Leningrad Mining Institute, the oldest college in this field.

● THE FILMMAKERS WHO ATTENDED THE FIRST SHOWING OF A COLOUR POPULAR SCIENCE PICTURE MADE BY ARMENIAN FILM MAKERS WERE INTRODUCED TO THE FANTASTIC WORLD OF NON-LINEAR OPTICS. The film, "Miracles of Optics", illustrates the latest results achieved by the staff of the Physical Research Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences in cultivating artificial crystals used, in particular, in telecommunications technology and top accuracy measurements.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

'YOU HAVE SHOWN GENEROSITY'

In August 1984 many papers carried a small news item titled "One in an Ocean". It reported that the transport refrigerator "Usutikayev Toke" was in the Pacific when the radio received a distress call from a small plane of the US coast guard, and its pilot was in a lifeboat. The Soviet captain changed course and went to the aid of American Hedy Porth.

Recently she wrote to the captain, the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIA newspaper reports. She noted she had to admit that she had been somewhat nervous when she realized that the first time she was aboard a Soviet ship. Yet the attitude of her of the crew helped dispel her doubts.

I even regretted in a way I would soon have to be taken to an American vessel — I so wanted to learn more about you all, she wrote. There is now one more goal in my life — to visit the USSR and, if possible, to visit you in your country. When I had come home I found myself in the centre of attention, and not just because of what happened to me but also because I was rescued by Soviet people. And I wondered how they looked. To my mind, you have shown real generosity, and I tried to bring this home to American citizens.

FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH AND THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

The first one million tonnes of oil was produced of the West-Siberian oil and gas complex in 1965. In 1984 it produced 312 million tonnes of oil, or more than 60 per cent of the country's total. The growth of gas production was likewise rapid: from 1,000 million cubic metres in 1964 to 315,000 million cubic metres twenty years later, or half the country's total.

Citing these figures in TRUD, Academician Valentin Kopylov, Chairman of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, writes that the Siberian Department has contributed to this success in no small measure.

Another major event for Siberia is the commissioning of the Baikal-Amur Railway (BAM). To coordinate BAM-related research for an area of over 1.5 million square kilometres the USSR Academy of Sciences set up in 1975 an Academic Council for Baikal-Amur Railway uniting many leading personalities of the Eastern and Siberian science. It coordinates more than 180 research institutions.

Not so long ago, the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee approved the USSR State Planning Committee's application that, in the 12th-13th five-year plan periods, a railway be built linking Bishkek, a station on BAM, with Yakutsk. Scientific fundamentals and a draft of a long-range BAM development programme have been worked out. These are used by Soviet planning authorities for mapping out guidelines for BAM development by five-year periods.

AVACHA: WHEN'S THE NEXT ERUPTION?

According to NAUKA I ZHIZN (Science and Life) monthly, the query is not idle considering that volcano Avacha is just 25-25 kilometres outside Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, a city on the Pacific coast of Kamchatka Peninsula.

Avacha is unequaled by other Kamchatka volcanoes for its activity — a record that well justifies the alarm. Its latest eruption occurred on February 25, 1985. City builders to this day use the material it disgorged for concrete slabs. The lava thrown out of the volcano covered a 20-kilometre stretch in a half-metre-deep layer.

According to a forecast made in the late 1970s, the next violent eruption of the volcano is expected in autumn 1986. As time is running out, people in Kamchatka would increasingly want to know if the forecast is correct.

Volcanologists usually base their estimates on the cyclic activity observed in active volcanoes. Those who made the forecast so disturbing to people of the peninsula proceeded from the theory that Avacha's latest active cycle is still going on. But it is the answer was found after research had been conducted into the preconditions that accumulated around the volcano during all its eruptions.

According to the studies, the latest spell of the volcano's activity continued for 800 years until the 1960s. The finding has warranted a conclusion that no eruptions as violent as the one that occurred in 1945 are likely at least in the immediate decades, or perhaps during the next 100-200 years.

THE MOST RELIABLE TRANSPORT

Muscovites and people of eight other cities around the country believe that the Metro is the most reliable transport. Its popularity is increasing, writes the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIA newspaper. This is only natural because its role and importance are growing every year. In form of public means of transit it is solving the problem of moving great masses of passengers fast.

Stolitsa, too, support the idea. Every day Moscow Metro carries nearly seven million passengers. On public holidays and during school vacations the figure is 10 million. Considering that nearly 50 per cent of the passengers change trains once or twice, the daily number of passengers is eleven million.

So far as conveying passengers is concerned, Moscow Metro ranks first in the world. According to the International Union of Public Transport, which is a ground-railway in Tokyo carries 4.8 million per day, in Paris — 3.1 million, in New York City — 2.8 million and in London — 1.3 million.

The Metro is also popular because of its low fare. In Moscow, for example, the fare is 10 kopecks. In Moscow was opened in 1935, independent of the rest of your journey.

Developing high-yielding grains

Highly productive types of grain selected by Soviet scientists are being widely used in the current spring sowings.

At present, in almost all corners of the country, 23 sorts of each cereal, adapted to the climatic conditions of each particular area of the USSR, are being cultivated. There are 50 centres engaged in the selection of new sorts of grain. For instance, short-stemmed, winter-resistant types of rye yielding 50-60 cwt per hectare, non-mouthing and highly productive winter and spring wheat have been developed at the centres. Thus spring wheat "Vostok-67" is capable of yielding 65 cwt of grain per hectare.

In the selection of new sorts, samples of plants chosen as "parents" from different countries are used in many cases. A huge collection consisting of 330 thousand samples of plants are at the disposal of the All-Union Research Institute of Plant Industry near Leningrad. Though foreign types of grain are not usually adaptable to the complicated conditions that are peculiar for many regions of the USSR, they successfully serve as donors which give part of their positive properties to new Soviet types of grain.

The types of grain and other cultures of cereals developed in the USSR are widely distributed abroad.

to be avoided in many aspects, so to say, by preserving this traditional mode of life, without which national creative work is doomed to death. In this sense, schools for future craftsmen are of great significance. The schools operate in many of the country's major centres of craftsmanship — Pechorino, Matero, Zhoslovno... There are more than a dozen schools to Soviet Russia alone.

The types of grain and other cultures of cereals developed in the USSR are widely distributed abroad.

ICAO GOLD MEDAL

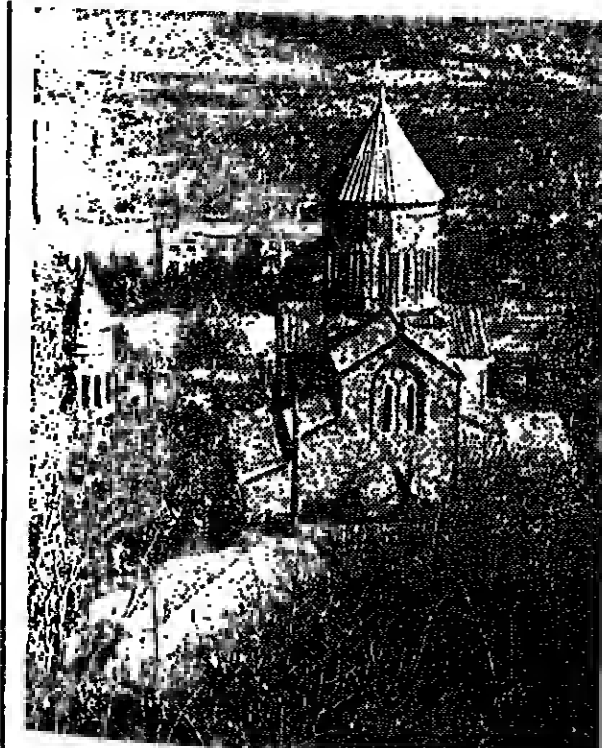
The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) — a specialized UN agency dealing with cooperation among states in civil aviation, has awarded a gold medal to Alexander Aleksandrovich, Doctor of Sciences (Technology) — Rector of Kiev Institute of Civil Aviation Engineers. This is the first time in the history of ICAO (it has been functioning since 1944 and has already conferred 19 awards) that the services of a Soviet expert in the development of international civil aviation have been so highly assessed. At present the Institute headed by Alexander Aleksandrovich is training foreign specialists for 67 states, including developing countries in Asia, Africa and the Middle East. Some of the students are on ICAO scholarships. Experts holding the diplomas of the Kiev Institute work at various enterprises, departments of civil aviation and airlines of their countries.

New graduation of specialists for developing countries

The academic year in Soviet colleges and universities is coming to an end. Among the new graduates will be many people from developing countries. Out of more than 100,000 foreign students studying in various Soviet educational establishments over 50 per cent hail from Asia, Africa and Latin American countries. At present the Soviet Union helps train national personnel for more than 100 developing countries.

Free higher education in the Soviet Union also covers foreign students, in addition they receive stipends. Like Soviet students, foreigners go by constantly reviewed curricula embodying the latest achievements in science and technology. Besides, students from developing countries specialize, above all, in the fields crucial for their countries, taking into account the specifics of the given region.

Places to visit



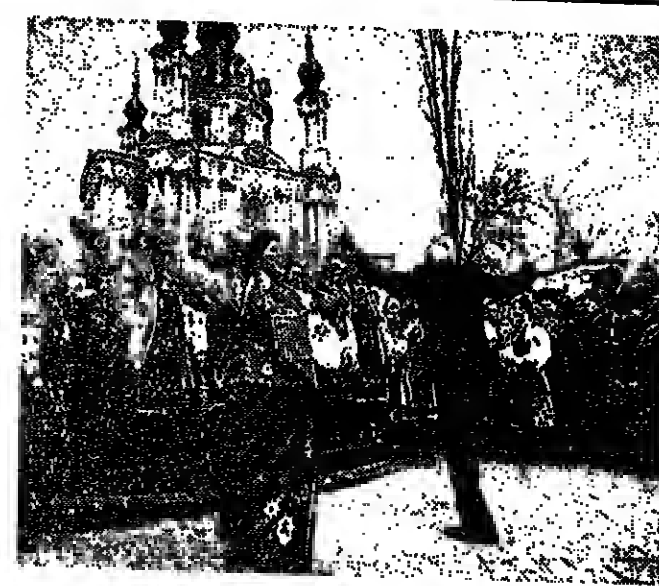
SVETITSKHOVELI IN MTSKHETA

Mtskheta, the capital of East Georgia before the 5th century, was declared a museum town long ago. The whole city is a museum, which means that each house, each plot of land is protected. Without the permission of architects and archaeologists nothing can be touched because of the uniqueness of this historical and cultural monuments. To become convinced of this it is sufficient to go on a brief excursion to Mtskheta.

Pictured here is the legendary church of Svetitskhoveli, where the remains of Vakhtang I Gorgasani — the founder of the new capital, are buried. In this city lived Irakli II, and the great Russian people, who signed the famous Treaty of Georgievsk 200 years ago.

Svetitskhoveli is also a complex of monuments of various centuries. The remains of the 5th- and 7th-century churches have been preserved and are being appropriately protected. There is the magnificent cathedral built between 1010 and 1028. Quite impressive are its ancient frescoes and the sculptures of many of them do not tolerate to religion.

The exhibits of the museum in Svetitskhoveli — arms, decorations, household articles and so on — take the visitors to the bronze and iron ages... There is an exhibit reproducing the dwelling of a 17th-century peasant.



Every spring Kiev becomes the venue of a Week of Art. Artists and sculptors, painters, weavers, woodcarvers and engravers work on the monuments of history and architecture. On the request of those who care, noted masters draw their portraits right on the spot. Ethnographic art collectives also performed there.

● The Dmitriyenko folk ensemble.

Photo by Alexander Sokolov

Science and technology

NEW METHOD OF PROTECTING METAL

The wear and tear resistance of film coatings for metals increases ten to fifteen times if they are made by means of the higher voltage anodic oxidation method. The new technology for protecting metals was designed by chemical engineers in Siberia.

The method guarantees production of high quality protection films which form in the metal itself, thanks to innovations in its structure. Research shows that coating is remarkably strong, solid and can withstand temperatures of several thousand degrees Celsius. The formation of the film is much faster than in usual anodic oxidation. The coating is put on engineering parts of any shape, and also on their inner surfaces. This practically leaves the size of the part unchanged, which makes further machining redundant.

ANTIBIOTICS: ACTIVE AND SAFE

Extensive scientists have given to penicillin its former name by developing a process for producing a new type of the antibiotic without side-effects on the organism.

The preparation without an allergic effect was developed on the basis of common penicillin, to which, unfortunately, pathogenic microbes got quickly accustomed. The substances which scientists used to improve the drug are long known. These are ferments — natural accelerators of the processes of fermentation and of forming compounds. Man has learned to use them in wine-making and cheese production. Now ferments help develop a number of basic compounds for the commercial production of new drugs.

SATELLITE IMAGERY FOR GEOLOGISTS

Uzbekistan scientists have compiled an atlas of ring structures and features in their republic. It is based on satellite imagery. A look from outer space turned out to be very helpful in large-scale evaluation of processes taking place underground.

One of the other sensations is that it documents the fact that recent earthquakes in the area of the central Kyrgyzstan Desert have lifted the Earth's crust. This fact greatly aroused the interest of seismologists engaged in tremor prediction studies and identification of possible shifts of the Earth's crust. Satellite imagery is widely used by hydrogeologists; it has already helped them in locating underground lakes in the area south of the Sea of Aral.

Ancient fishermen of Lake Baikal

Man is believed to have appeared on the shores of Lake Baikal some eight thousand years ago, when he mastered angling using stone and bone implements. This assertion is confirmed by evidence amassed of over three hundred archaeological sites around Lake Baikal.

Of particular interest to us is the find made near the delta of the Selenge River: some of the fishing hooks and harpoons found there are widely scattered in the country's east. Archaeological evidence revealed the nuclei around which early men used to settle. Surprisingly, they coincide with the habitats and migration routes of sturgeons and omul. The early fishermen lived around the lake only in summer. Unhappy climate prevented them from living there all the year round.

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OF INTEREST

Exhibit from the air

A letter came to the head of the Kachinskaya High Aviation School in Volgograd from the Minak (Bystrovskaya) Elektromechanical factory. "We are organizing a museum of history of electronic timepieces," it said. "Among the exhibits we would like to have Code Agolov's watch and in place we shall send him a new one."

The background of the letter is as follows. After leaving school, Yuri Agolov received the Elektromechanical watch as a present from his parents. He soon became a cadet of the aviation school.

There came a day when he had to jump with a parachute for the first time in his life. Having jumped out of the plane, Yuri began to perform the necessary manipulations with the suspension system. The metal bracelet of the watch unbuckled, the watch slid from his wrist and dashed to the ground from a height of several hundred metres. Yuri saw the appropriate place the watch fell and went in search of it after landing. Soon the cadet found it intact in a small hole.

Now Elektromechanical watches have become rather popular among cadets.

VIEWPOINT

The 40th May Day in peace

Alexander ANDREYEV

A little less than a hundred years have passed since the first day of May became Day of Working People's International Solidarity. And what years! They witnessed the October Revolution and two world wars, an incalculable number of class battles and armed conflicts between states, the disintegration of colonial empires and the emergence of the world socialist system.

The world has changed and with it the May Day celebrations, both in scope and content. An increasingly important place in them is held by the slogans of struggle against the military threat, for the preservation of peace, and for the promotion of international cooperation. The working people do not need war, but it is their representatives who bear its burden, dying and suffering privations for interests that are often to them.

The war which ended 40 years ago taught millions of people in different countries a lot. A lesson that cost more than 50 million lives cannot be forgotten. It was impossible to overturn World War II. There were many reasons why. A major one was the insufficiently militant and concerted struggle against the military threat by the ordinary people speaking different languages. The heroic actions of the advanced contingents of the working class did not receive due support from those who had been deceived by militarist, bourgeois propaganda and lulled by the repressions of fascism. They later had to pay with blood and suffering for this.

This year's May Day is a special occasion. Only a week separates it from the 40th anniversary of the Victory over fascism. The history of that Victory, when the combined efforts of free-loving nations, is highly instructive. Feeling that Hitler presented a threat to the very existence of the Western democracies, their governments, under the pressure of the circumstances and public opinion, entered into a combat alliance with the main force of the anti-Hitler struggle — the USSR. Had they done this earlier, there would have been no occupation of the greater part of Europe, no millions of widows and orphans.

This tragedy must not be repeated. The achievements of thought must not be lost, but make it better, more meaningful and secure. These and similar motifs were inscribed on the posters carried by millions of participants in this year's May Day demonstrations. The fight for peace, against the arms race and military preparations of imperialism is intensifying ever closer with the working class struggles for the right to work and against exploitation.

May Day is one of Soviet people's favourite holidays. Its catchwords — peace, work, solidarity — are dear and dear to every one of us. For the sake of their triumph the older generations of our people launched an assault on the autocracy and the power of capital, built a new life and defended it in the most hard-fought battles. These words became the real content of the Soviet state's policy supported by the whole people.

The Soviet Union declares again and again that it will steadfastly follow the peaceful course of peace and peaceful coexistence, determined by our social system, morals and world outlook. Mikhail Gorbachev stressed at the Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee held on April 25:

Handwritten text in a vertical column on the right margin of the page.

ENTERTAINMENT



"A portrait of Scout Agatonov" by Korbil, "The Soldier's Grendon" by Zaitsev, "Peace" by Barina—they are part of an exhibition of works by Moscow artists "40 Years of Great Victory" at the Artists Club 11 Kuznetsky Most. Some of the items of vast exhibition are also displayed in the halls in Degovaya, Vavilova and Komzova streets. Together they



number over 1,700 works by some 1,200 authors, among them war veterans, representatives of the middle-aged and younger generations. Devoted to the exploits of the people are thematic pictures and portraits, sculptural compositions and graphic series. The lyrical image of the Motherland is recreated in landscapes.



BOLSHOI BALLET REPERTOIRE

The chief choreographer of the Bolshoi Theatre Yuri Grigorovich will soon stage "The Master and Margarita" ballet based on a well-known novel by Mikhail Bulgakov and set to music by a prominent Polish composer Krzysztof Penderecki. The choreographer and the composer have already discussed their joint plans for producing such a performance.

The billboard of the famous Moscow ballet company, often called "The Bolshoi Ballet", includes more than 30 pieces — both Russian and foreign classics and contemporary productions. This repertoire is constantly enriched with quite new perform-

ances, changes and improvements on old ones. To the past repertoire "The Bolshoi Ballet" adds "The Snow Flower" by Prokofiev and "The Legend of Love" by Melikov, which has become a classic, will be repeated again. After the success of "The Golden Age", next to be performed two new ballets by Shostakovich — "The Bell" and "The Bright Stream". To the new repertoire will be added "The Road-Side House" by Alexander Tvardovsky's poem and produced recently by composer Valery Gavrilin for the Moscow TV Studios to mark the anniversary of the Victory over Fascism.

Japanese plays staged by students in Vladivostok

The student drama company of Far Eastern University have produced a play called "A Port-Horn of the Nuclear Age", of the same story by Japanese writer Kinzaburo Oe. The troupe is now working on a play called "Dakamela" by another Japanese author, Dazō Osumi.

The company, including students from the Oriental depart-

ment, often stages plays of Japanese prose writers. One of their most popular plays is the lyrical "Hagoromo" of the classical theatre. The troupe also frequently includes plays, where they recite ancient and modern poems in Russian and Japanese.



A scene from the play "Up to You" by the amateur theatre "By the Nikitsky Gates" in Moscow. The playwright and producer is the head of the collective Merik Rozovsky. This play has been included in the cultural programme of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students due this summer in Moscow.

USSR-FRANCE: CULTURAL EXCHANGE IN 1985

The most important events will be guest performances by the celebrated Comédie-Française in the USSR, the world-famous Bolshoi Ballet Company in France and the production of the opera "Eugene Onegin" in the Paris Conservatoire by Moscow Conservatoire students. Students of Paris Conservatoire will produce in Moscow the opera "Pelléas et Mélisande" by Claude Debussy. Preparations towards a bilateral exhibition "Russia-France in the Second Half of the 19th Century" are already under way. This exhibition, like the former "Paris-Moscow, Moscow-Paris" will be held in Paris, Moscow and Leningrad. It is envisaged to exchange the works of Toulouse-Lautrec for Soviet collections and the Ne-

imal Museum of Art. Weeks of Soviet films will continue in France, while those of French films will be organized in the USSR.

THE TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE

Fifty-two thousand questions are answered in the new publication of the Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia now off the press in Kiev.

The many-volume collection is in the Ukrainian and Russian languages. As our correspondent was told of the State Publishing Committee of the Ukraine, over the past decades, the republic has come out with thirty encyclopedic publications. These include "The History of Ukrainian Arts" and the 26-volume "History of the Towns and Villages in the Ukraine".

A collection of Ukrainian monuments of history and culture is being prepared as part of the all-Union publication.

DEVOTED TO GREAT DANTE

Armenian artist, L. Tokmadzhen, depicted in his new work the images of great Dante and his sweetheart Beatrice. This sculpture has been dispatched to Ravenna, Italy, where it will be displayed at the 7th International Biennial "Divine Comedy Through the Eyes of Modern Man".

The works of Tokmadzhen are already known to Italian art lovers. Six years ago at such a competition he was the first Soviet artist to receive a gold medal for his work, "Dante and Vergil Near the Gates of Hell".

PROFILES

VLADIMIR KOZHUKHAR



This season the Moscow Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre gave three premieres of operas—"Die Entführung aus dem Serail" by Mozart, "Dorothea" and "The Little Golden Bell" by Tikhon Khrennikov. They all were a great success. Their musical director was chief conductor Vladimir Kozhukhar. His creative credo is "I like vivid musical contrasts — high passions; rich voices, choral and orchestra colours. The strength of music lies exactly in its capacity to touch and even stagger human soul".

at the postgraduate courses at the Moscow Conservatoire, where he attended the class of Gennady Rozdestvensky.

At the age of 23 Kozhukhar joined the State Symphony Orchestra of the Ukraine and soon headed it. His career as an opera director began at the Kiev Opera and Ballet Theatre.

Since 1977 Kozhukhar has been chief conductor of the Musical Theatre. I think that this company is destined to develop Soviet opera, he said. With his coming to the theatre, just like in the years of the birth of the theatre company, there was increased interest in the new works of Soviet composers. This is how "Dorothea" and "The Little Golden Bell" by Tikhon Khrennikov appeared, followed by "Kosovovo Behind Us" by Gaiyaz Zhusheva — a passionate and patriotic opera about the heroes of the famous Penkov division, which staunchly defended the capital in the turbulent years of the Great Patriotic War. The vivid music of Khrennikov with sparkling humour found in the person of Kozhukhar a performer close to the spirit of the composer. This conductor, a well-known Soviet composer Rodion Shchedrin speaks of him, has the ability "to feel the spirit of a composition to the subtlest nuances".

In classical works too one has to seek and discover the operas which were forgotten. Undoubtedly, says Kozhukhar, so, the theatre produced the "May Night", which was not staged in Moscow for a long time. It is one of the masterpieces of Nikolai

Rimsky-Korsakov. For the first time in a Soviet theatre he produced the opera "La Bague de Loguemo" by Verdi and "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" by Mozart. The latter he prepared in conjunction with the producer of Komische Oper (GDR) Herri Kupfer. Together with the chief choreographer of that theatre, Tom Schilling, Kozhukhar produced the ballet "Images and Sounds" to the music by Schubert and Mozart. In all these ballets the conductor seeks and finds an individual approach to the conceptions of composers, to the peculiarities of the style and creative manner of each of them. By his ideas he can carry away producers, artists, orchestra players and actors in his interpretation even the well-known works sound spontaneously fresh, as if being performed for the first time.

The conductor has frequently performed in other countries. He appeared with the symphony orchestras of Berlin, Dresden, Prague, Havana, Ankara and was the guest of Mongolia and Japan.

The immediate plans in the theatre are to produce "Orpheus" by Joseph Heydn and "Orpheus in Hades" by Japanese composer Yamaki Akira, opera by performed with the help of Kozhukhar. Together with soloists and the orchestra in the Grand Hall of the Moscow Conservatoire. The theatre is also preparing a premiere for the World Festival of Youth and Students.

Margarita ANOKHINA

WHAT'S ON?

April 30-May 6

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.) 1 (mat) A concert by Bolshoi soloists 1 (eve)—Tchekovskiy, "Swan Lake" (ballet). 2 (mat) — Khrennikov, "Love for Love" (ballet) 2 (eve) — Blizel, "Karmen" (opera). 3 — Prokofiev, "The Tale of the Terrible" (ballet). 4 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Legend of the Tzitzish City of Kitezh" (opera). 5 (mat) — Molchenov, "The Dams Harn Are Quiet" (opera). 5 (eve) — Khachatryan, "Spartacus" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 1 (mat), 5 (mat)—Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet). 1 (eve) — Khrennikov, "Dorothea" (opera). 2 (mat) — Gledkov, "The Elder Son" (opera). 2 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet). 3 — Stravinsky, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (opera). 4 — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). 5 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera). 6 — Double-bill: Prokofiev, "Alexander Nevsky" (opera-ballet); Shostakovich, "Dangerous Shadow" (ballet).

Operette Theatre (6 Pskovskaya St.). 30 — Karyak, "Flary-Gascon". 1 — Yeliseyev, "The Crossroads". 3 (mat) — Ziv, "Seven Little Soldiers". 3 (eve) — Gledkov, "The Tale of the Terrible". 4 — Felshteyn, "The Gutter Play". 5, 6 — "The Song of Our Youth".

What Are We? (Moscow Studios, USSR). The main idea is to show the variety of human life and to show the variety of human life and to show the variety of human life.

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BUSINESS

Hewlett Packard for long-term contracts

The American Hewlett Packard recently held a press conference for Soviet journalists at the Centre for International Trade to mark 15 years of the

Contacts and contracts

At an international sale-exhibition of horses of the Don and Budyonovskaya breeds was arranged on the arena of the Rostov-on-Don republican race course. West German and Italian firms bought a large number of Don horses.

The results of work done in 1984 by the Foreign Trade Arbitration Commission, Maritime Arbitration Commission and the Bureau of Average Statements of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry on considering disputes arising from agreements dealing with foreign trade, economic and scientific-technical cooperation and merchant shipping, have been summed up last year the Foreign Trade Arbitration Commission of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry at 242 cases, the Maritime Arbitration Commission — 38, while the Bureau of Average Statements compiled 20 statements.

Powder metallurgy exhibition in Minsk

An international exhibition "Powder Metallurgy-85", in which seventy companies from 14 countries participated, recently took place in Minsk, the capital of Byelorussia.

Minsk was chosen for the exhibition mainly because the Byelorussian powder metallurgy production association has won the International Gold Mercury prize.

At a seminar aimed to coincide with the exhibition, scientists and specialists from 22 countries exchanged views on the future of powder metallurgy and its application for engineering. Alongside leading specialists from the USA, Great Britain, West Germany and Sweden, experts from India, Algeria and Tunisia also took the floor to discuss the importance of powder metallurgy for developing countries.

The Soviet Union, which actively cooperates with many institutions and companies dealing in powder metallurgy, showed its products and equipment, providing a good idea of the perspective development in this field.

Natalya IZYUMOVA

WELCOME TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

An exhibition "Czechoslovakia — Land of Tourism", devoted to the 10th anniversary of that country's liberation from the Nazi invaders, has opened at the Izmailovo Hotel Complex in Moscow.

Czechoslovakia is annually visited by about 134,000 Soviet tourists, while approximately 200,000 tourists from the USSR come to the Soviet Union.

This year, on the occasion of the anniversary of our country's liberation, the Czechoslovak partners of Intourist have prepared a special route for Soviet tourists — "Around the places of jointly fought battles" and "Along the roads of liberation". The Soviet guests will also visit essential places of the anti-fasc-

ist Resistance — Terezin, Svratka, Lidice and others. During the May days 10 trips will be organized along a special route to Prague. Their participants will meet on May 7 at a mass pancake rally in Old Town Square. The Czechoslovak travel bureaus are preparing to receive Soviet visitors and their families.

Yelisey KHANGA

'Travel-85' in Malaysia

In Kuala Lumpur the Malaysian Association of Tourism and Travel Agents recently organi-

Intourist news

sed on international exhibition entitled "Travel-85". This show was strictly tourist in nature. Various societies of appropriate profiles from countries in South-East Asia, Europe and America took part in it. One of the participants was the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism (Intourist), which arranged a joint exposition with the Acrotol company. Its stands attracted more than 5 thousand visitors.

Intourist offered tours timed to coincide with art festivals ("Russian Winter", "White Nights", "Moscow State", "Kiev Spring"), purpose trips for short-term Russian courses, etc.

Along with the well-known tours of Moscow and Leningrad, Intourist introduced some commemorative itineraries dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's Victory in the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945). Intourist representatives negotiated with businessmen from such firms as Travel Shop, Yury Travel, Bionic Marketing, Yury Travel, Bionic Marketing, Yury Travel, Bionic Marketing.

Andrei UKHAROV

SOVIET RAIL IN 1985

North-South, East-West — travel by Soviet Rail is best!

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SOVIET RAILWAYS

40 years of friendship and cooperation

The peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the two countries.

Since 1948 more than 150 large-scale industrial projects have been undertaken in Poland with Soviet assistance.

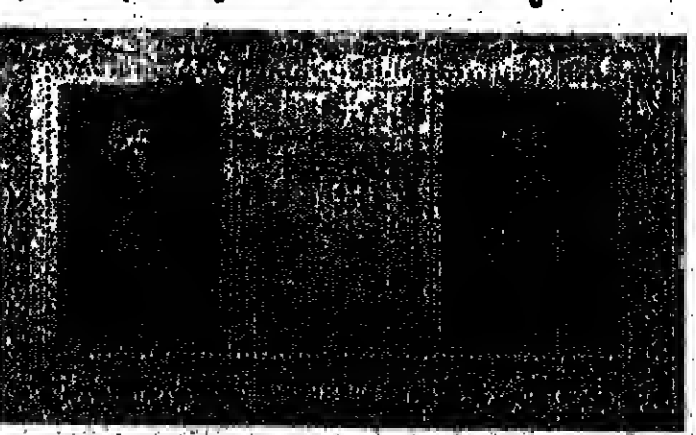
Today these plants and factories are responsible for about 75 per cent of the national cast-iron production, 58 per cent of steel, more than 30 per cent of coke and 88 per cent of petrochemicals. Be-

tween 1950 and 1984 the volume of Soviet-Polish trade increased from 312 to 11,000 million rubles. One-third of Polish exports goes to the Soviet Union while 37 per cent of Polish imports are Soviet products.

The share of Polish industrial goods sold by Poland to the USSR constantly grows currently approaching 81 per cent. A long-term programme for economic, scientific and technical cooperation for the period ending in 2000, signed in Moscow last year by the two countries, opens new perspectives for expanded bilateral endeavours.

Philately

Spanish painting from the Hermitage



A new series of postage stamps was recently issued by the USSR Ministry of Communications. It features Spanish paintings from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad. The sheet shows Goya's "Portrait of Antonio de Velázquez". The stamps are priced at 45 and 50 kopeks and 3 rubles.

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Stamp exhibition

To immortalize the memory of the stormy days of the last war and the Victory over fascism the USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a series of 13 thousand postage stamps, picture covers, postcards, special cancellation stamps, etc.

The national philatelic exhibition which opened on April 29 in commemoration of the Victory is featuring 60 collections.

The history of the Great Patriotic War and its heroes, the partisan movement and the labour feat at the home front, the biggest battles against fascism are among the themes highlighted by the collections.

Among the foreign collections are stamps from Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Vietnam, and Yugoslavia.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Lenin Central Stadium. 2 — World Championship-88 elimination match. USSR vs Switzerland. 5 p.m.

Their first match ended in a 2-2 draw.

Lohomolov Stadium (125 Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St.). 30 — European junior football championship. USSR vs Switzerland. 7 p.m.

WEATHER

April 30-May 6

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy with no rain on April 30. Mist possible. Night temperatures of 3°, 5° and 13°. 18°C during the day. 88° wind, 3-7 mps. On May 1, 2, cloudy, with clear spells and short rains. Day temperatures of 12°, 15°C. Later it will be clear with night temperatures dropping to 10°, 6°C and day temperatures remaining unchanged. 5 and 8B wind, 5-10 mps.